

Pro Slavery vs Free State Map

George Crawford-Came to Fort Scott from Pennsylvania in 1857. Active in Bourbon County politics. President of the Fort Scott Town Company and later a candidate for governor.

Norman Eddy-The U.S. commissioner for the sale of Indian lands, he came to Fort Scott in June of 1857 with George Crawford.

William Margrave -Born in Missouri, he came to Kansas in the fall of 1854. Appointed one of the first Justices of the Peace in the Territory. Was well liked and respected in the community.

Epaphroditus Ransom-Former governor of Michigan who came to Fort Scott in 1857. Receiver of public monies for the U.S. Land Office at Fort Scott. His home was shot up during a raid on Fort Scott.

Men who streets are named after in Fort Scott

George Clark-Register of the Land Office and former Pottawatomie Indian agent. A leader of Border Ruffians, Clark was accused of murder in northern Kansas and was implicated in several violent incidents.

Hiero T. Wilson-Called the "Father of Fort Scott", Wilson was a sutler at Fort Scott in the 1840s. He stayed on at Fort Scott when it became a town and was active in county and territorial politics.

William Barbee-He came from Kentucky and was fraudulently elected to the Territorial Council. It was his suggestion that Bourbon County, Kansas be named after Bourbon County, Kentucky.

John Little-Served as a deputy marshal. John was killed in a raid on Fort Scott in December of 1858.

William Judson - A member of the town company, he later served as a colonel in the Sixth Kansas Cavalry.

Ben Hill-The first Sheriff of Bourbon County, he was accused of conspiracy in the Marais des Cygnes Massacre.

D.W. Holbrook-A town founder and director of the Fort Scott Town Company

E.S. Lowman-A businessman and director of the Fort Scott Town Company

